9/3/86 58340-3

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Isiah Turner, *Commissioner*

Prepared by the
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-5142

In cooperation with
the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 10, Number 7 July 1986

HIGHLIGHTS

Employment Over Two Million

Total employment in Washington State rose significantly between May and June, adding 47,800 jobs, reaching over two million for the first time in this state's history. Unemployment, however, edged up 2,100 to equal 160,300 in June as a result of the end of the regular school year and the entry of thousands of youth into the job market. Because of the increased size of the labor force, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged at 7.3 percent over the month.

	June 1986* (Prel.)	May 1986* (Rev.)	June 1985
Civilian Labor Force	2,205,400	2,155,500	2,145,200
Total Employment	2,045,100	1,997,300	1,982,900
Total Unemployment	160,300	158,200	162,300
State Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.3	7.6
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.0	7.5

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

As usual most of the new jobs in June were in agriculture. The cherry harvest in Eastern Washington and the strawberry harvest west of the Cascades and related jobs in fruit packing, processing and transportation furnished temporary jobs to thousands of workers. Irrigation work and vegetable harvests also provided many employment opportunities.

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose 13,100 in June, despite several labor-management disputes which involved 2,300 workers during mid-June. Approximately one-half of the increase was in trade. Retail trade benefited from a pickup in tourist business as families began to take vacations with most youth out of school for the summer. An expansion at fruit packing warehouses, where the cherry crop was being processed, provided hundreds of additional jobs in the wholesale segment of trade.

Construction employment continued its normal expansion in June, while summer youth programs helped push up government payrolls. Seasonal expansions at recreational businesses (golf courses, marinas, carnivals, etc.), together with an expansion in health care, provided additional jobs in the service industry. Growth in real estate payrolls resulting from a seasonal pickup in home sales and lower mortgage rates provided several hundred new jobs in June.

Manufacturing employment rose 600 in June with gains in lumber-wood products and aerospace partially offset by job losses in aluminum because of a labor dispute at ALCOA. The strike by Weyerhaeuser workers began June 16th and did not effect the employment estimates in June, since the monthly estimates are prepared for the week including the 12th of the month. The ALCOA and Weyerhaeuser labor disputes have now been settled.

Seasonally Adjusted Employment Up, Unemployment Little Changed

The employment expansion between May and June was greater than normal, and total employment after seasonal adjustment rose from 1,975,600 to 1,987,500. This was the third consecutive monthly increase in the seasonally adjusted employment series which would appear to break the moderate decline from October 1985 (1,967,600) through March 1986 (1,946,400). The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, however, edged up from 7.6 to 7.7 percent between May and June, and has shown little change since last August (see chart on page four).

When labor market conditions are favorable, it is more difficult for employment gains to result in lower unemployment, because a buoyant job market attracts new entrants to the labor force. A 7.7 percent unemployment rate may not seem low, but there have only been three years since 1970 when the average annual rate in the state has been lower: 1974, 1979 and 1980.

Around the State

While the unadjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged between May and June, there was considerable change in individual counties. In Eastern Washington, where agriculture and related processing activity is relatively more important than in Western Washington, the unemployment rate dropped three-tenths of a point to 8.7 percent. Nonetheless, the rate on the east side of the state in June remained well above the 6.8 percent average for counties west of the Cascades. Moreover, while the rate in Western Washington fell from 7.2 to 6.8 percent over the year, the rate in Eastern Washington edged up from 8.6 to 8.7 percent year to year.

Outmigration Helps Push Down Unemployment Rate in Lumber Counties

In the state's 14 lumber dependent counties, the unemployment rate fell from 10.6 to 10.3 percent and was down from 10.8 percent in June 1985. The decline from May can partially be attributed to a seasonal expansion in the lumber industry. Over the year, however, both lumber employment and total employment have declined in those areas. The apparent reason for the drop in unemployment is the out-migration of unemployed workers. The population of nine of these 14 counties fell between April 1985 and April 1986.

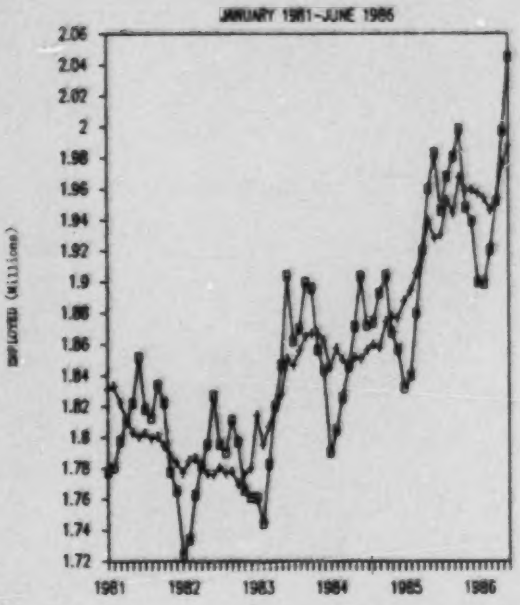
In the state's major labor areas, the unemployment rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area was unchanged over the month at 6.0 percent. Rates in the Tacoma (7.4 to 7.5) and Spokane (7.1 to 7.2) metropolitan areas edged up. The unemployment rate in the Yakima area, however, fell from 12.2 to 10.2 percent over the month largely due to temporary jobs created by the cherry harvest. Employment in the area rose 13,000 from May while unemployment dropped 500. On the other hand, employment in the Richland-Kennewick Metropolitan Area (Tri-Cities) rose 2,600 over the month, but unemployment increased 700 and the jobless rate moved up from 8.1 to 8.7 percent. Unemployment in the Tri-Cities rose because of layoffs in the area's food processing and construction industries. The employment gains were in agriculture and most of these jobs were filled by school age youth, who entered the labor market in June.

Chelan And Douglas County Estimates Revised

Total unemployment estimates for Chelan and Douglas counties were revised from October 1985 through June 1986. The revised data appear on page 5. The revisions were required because of the discovery that a number of unemployment claims of Douglas County residents were being counted in totals for Chelan County. Neither the state unemployment rate nor the overall rate for the Wenatchee labor market area were affected by the revisions.

STATE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

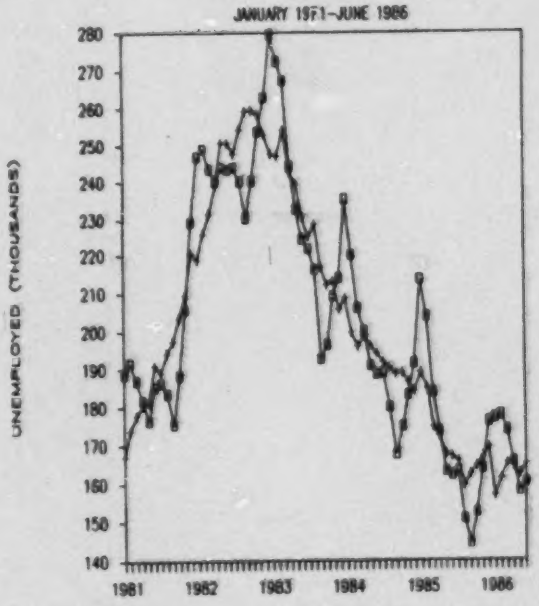
JANUARY 1981–JUNE 1986



□ NOT SEASONALLY ADJ. + SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

STATE TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

JANUARY 1981–JUNE 1986



□ NOT SEASONALLY ADJ. + SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN CHELAN AND DOUGLAS COUNTIES
(REVISED OCTOBER '85 THRU JUNE '86)

Chelan County

1986	January	February	March	April	May	June
Civilian Labor Force	24,310	24,070	24,710	25,070	25,120	27,480
Total Employment	20,750	20,640	21,060	21,350	21,770	24,070
Total Unemployment	3,560	3,430	3,650	3,720	3,350	3,410
Percent of Labor Force	14.6	14.3	14.8	14.8	13.3	12.4

Douglas County

1986	January	February	March	April	May	June
Civilian Labor Force	11,410	11,200	11,450	11,730	11,940	13,060
Total Employment	10,090	10,040	10,250	10,390	10,590	11,710
Total Unemployment	1,320	1,160	1,200	1,340	1,350	1,350
Percent of Labor Force	11.6	10.4	10.5	11.4	11.3	10.3

Chelan County

1985	ANNUAL AVERAGE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Civilian Labor Force	26,180	23,690	23,100	23,880	24,910	24,860	26,550	29,020	28,310	31,160	29,240	25,060	24,420
Total Employment	23,140	19,790	19,460	20,500	21,490	21,700	23,810	25,990	25,240	28,900	27,100	22,320	21,430
Total Unemployment	3,040	3,900	3,640	3,380	3,420	3,160	2,740	3,030	3,070	2,260	2,140	2,740	2,990
Percent of Labor Force	11.6	16.5	15.8	14.2	13.7	12.7	10.3	10.4	10.8	7.3	7.3	10.9	12.2

Douglas County

1985	ANNUAL AVERAGE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Civilian Labor Force	12,360	10,890	10,670	11,030	11,450	11,710	12,710	13,800	13,540	14,900	14,030	11,950	11,620
Total Employment	11,260	9,630	9,470	9,970	10,460	10,560	11,590	12,650	12,280	14,060	13,190	10,860	10,430
Total Unemployment	1,100	1,260	1,200	1,060	990	1,150	1,120	1,150	1,260	840	840	1,090	1,190
Percent of Labor Force	8.9	11.6	11.2	9.6	8.6	9.8	8.8	8.3	9.3	5.6	6.0	9.1	10.2

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Lumber employment rose 900 between May and June but was still down 1,100 over the year. The labor dispute, involving up to 4,000 Weyerhaeuser employees, did not affect June estimates since it began after mid-month. The dispute will affect July estimates.

Labor Dispute Settled

Workers of the major union representing the striking workers accepted a new contract in late July and began returning to work. Weyerhaeuser workers represented by another union involved in the dispute are also expected to ratify a new contract. The new agreement reduces hourly pay about $2.90, with the average falling to around $9.60. Fringe benefits were cut by one dollar an hour. Pay reductions may be moderated, however, by a new profit-sharing plan.

Weyerhaeuser agreed to reopen two mills that are currently closed, which will return 800 workers to their jobs. The company had threatened to close more mills and eliminate hundreds of logging jobs by contracting for logging work if their proposal was not accepted. The settlement is expected to set the pattern for settlements between unions and other lumber companies in Washington and Oregon.

ITT Rayonier Mill Closing

ITT Rayonier is in the process of closing its sawmill in Forks, which will affect 150 workers. Many employees over age 55 will be eligible for early retirement, however, and the company will pay severance benefits averaging $5,700 and contribute to a vocational training program for the terminated workers.

Help for Dislocated Lumber Workers

The Employment Security Department announced in July that it would spend $1 million for training, relocation assistance, and supportive services to assist up to 500 dislocated lumber workers re-enter the work force. The funds for the program were authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act. Most program participants will be from Southwest Washington.

Boeing Forecasts Stable Employment

Aerospace employment rose 500 from May and was up 8,900 over the year in June. In the first half of this year, employment in the industry increased an average of 700 per month. The Boeing Company, which accounts for most of the employment in the industry, has forecast relatively stable employment for the remainder of the year. Even without further job gains, however, there will be considerable hiring to replace workers who retire, quit, or die.

Orders up For Jets

During the first six months of 1986, Boeing said that it took orders for 247 commercial jets valued at $12 billion compared with orders for 77 planes valued at $2.6 billion in the first half of 1985. Boeing, however, expects to take fewer orders in the second half of this year.

New Boeing Jets For President

The Air Force awarded $248.8 million contract in July to The Boeing Company for two 747 airliners to be used by the President. The planes will be delivered in 1988 and 1989.

Another Joint Venture For Boeing

Citing the high cost of developing new aircraft, Boeing announced that it had entered into a second agreement with foreign airplane manufacturers. The agreement with West German and Indonesian companies will explore building an 85 to 100 passenger advanced technology passenger jet. Earlier this year, Boeing signed an agreement with Japanese companies to develop another new aircraft.

ALCOA Strike Ends

Union workers at Wenatchee and Vancouver ALCOA operations approved a new contract in July but not all of them will go back to work. The smelter in Vancouver will remain closed except for the wire melt section, which will employ 70 of the smelter's former 550 workers. The Vancouver smelting operation was less efficient than more modern aluminum smelters.

Strike Begins In Longview

While the ALCOA dispute ended in July, 170 cable plant workers of the Reynolds Metals Company in Longview went on strike after mid-July. The union members rejected the company's contract offer twice. The plant remained open with the help of 80 salaried employees.

Newport Electronics Plant To Close

The Key Tronic Corporation announced that it will close its Newport plant near Spokane October 20 and consolidate its operations in Spokane and Cheney because of declining orders. The firm manufactures keyboards and other computer input equipment. Employment at the Newport facility was 217 in July, according to a news release. Peak employment at the plant was 596 in 1983. The reduction was accomplished through attrition. Many of the remaining employees will be transferred to plants in Spokane and Cheney. A company spokesman said a number of workers volunteered to leave in early July. Those leaving were given one week's pay for each year of service.

Tacoma Boat Wins Contract

Tacoma Boatbuilding Company was awarded its first significant contract since it filed for bankruptcy in September 1985. The firm was awarded a $6 million contract for the partial renovation of an American flag ocean liner. Tacoma Boat will do part of the work in Portland and part in Tacoma. Federal law requires that major structural and engine work on American Flag vessels be done in U.S. shipyards.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Trade Leads Expansion Thanks to Tourist Business

Retail trade added 4,900 jobs in June to lead the expansion in nonfarm employment. Gains were largely tourist-related, such as at restaurants, other eating/drinking places, and at gasoline stations. Apparel stores also added workers as demand picked up for summer clothing. Garden and building supply stores

expanded as usual in June. Wholesale trade moved up 1,700 to augment the expansion on the retail level. Most of the gain occurred at wholesale establishments in Eastern Washington where workers were added to pack and ship the cherry crop. The expansion was partially offset, though, by the strike involving American Telephone and Telegraph workers, some of whom are classified in wholesale trade. The dispute has since been settled.

Construction Work On Upswing

Construction employment added 1,800 workers in June and was up 900 over the year. Partially restraining the expansion was a strike by approximately 200 roofers in the Puget Sound area. The largest gains during the month occurred in residential construction, which is experiencing a resurgence in activity because of the lowest mortgage rates in the 1980's.

Construction activity at Fort Lewis was reported to be brisk, and the outlook is encouraging through 1988. According to the Army Corps of Engineers, nearly $256 million will be spent on construction projects at Fort Lewis and the Yakima Firing Center by the end of September 1988. And that total does not include $207.8 million for construction of the new Madigan Medical Center. The largest current project at the Fort is a 16 building complex for the Special Forces, which is scheduled for completion in 1988. The project is expected to employ 200 workers when it hits its peak.

Hotels-Motels And Recreational Services Expand

Employment in the service industries was boosted by the beginning of the family vacation season in June. The largest beneficiaries were hotels-motels and recreational services. The latter includes amusement parks, carnivals, golf courses, boat houses, and race tracks. Gains, however, were partially offset in June by a seasonal reduction at private schools and colleges at the end of the regular school year.

Government civilian employment rose 1,600 in June. Higher employment was noted at parks, playgrounds, and forests. Summer youth employment programs also started up in June, accounting for several hundred temporary jobs in the public sector. Gains, however, were partially offset by the normal end-of-the-school-year job losses. Education fell 3,700 from May, with most of the loss at colleges and universities where student employment fell. A larger loss in education will occur in July, which will reflect the layoff of bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teacher aides, and other noncertified workers from public schools for the summer. Most teachers, however, are considered employed all year, since they are paid on a 12-month basis.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Indications Suggest Sluggish Growth

Growth in the nation's economy has slowed and leading indicators point to further sluggishness in the months ahead. The Gross National Product (GNP) rose only 1.1 percent in the second quarter, the weakest increase since 1982. The second quarter estimate was held down by a reduction in inventory accumulation and a jump in the export deficit. Housing and consumer spending, though, remained strong.

Many analysts had expected the decline in the value of the dollar to reduce the trade deficit. Although the dollar's value has dropped about 30 percent against major foreign currencies since February, the deficit has continued to grow. While some economists believe it is still to soon for the impact of the dollar's decline to reduce the deficit, others doubt that it will ever have a major impact. They argue that, while the dollar has dropped in relation to the German mark and Japanese yen, it has not declined against many other foreign currencies. Examples of the latter include currencies of Korea, Taiwan and Canada. U.S. imports from these countries might simply replace those from Europe and Japan.

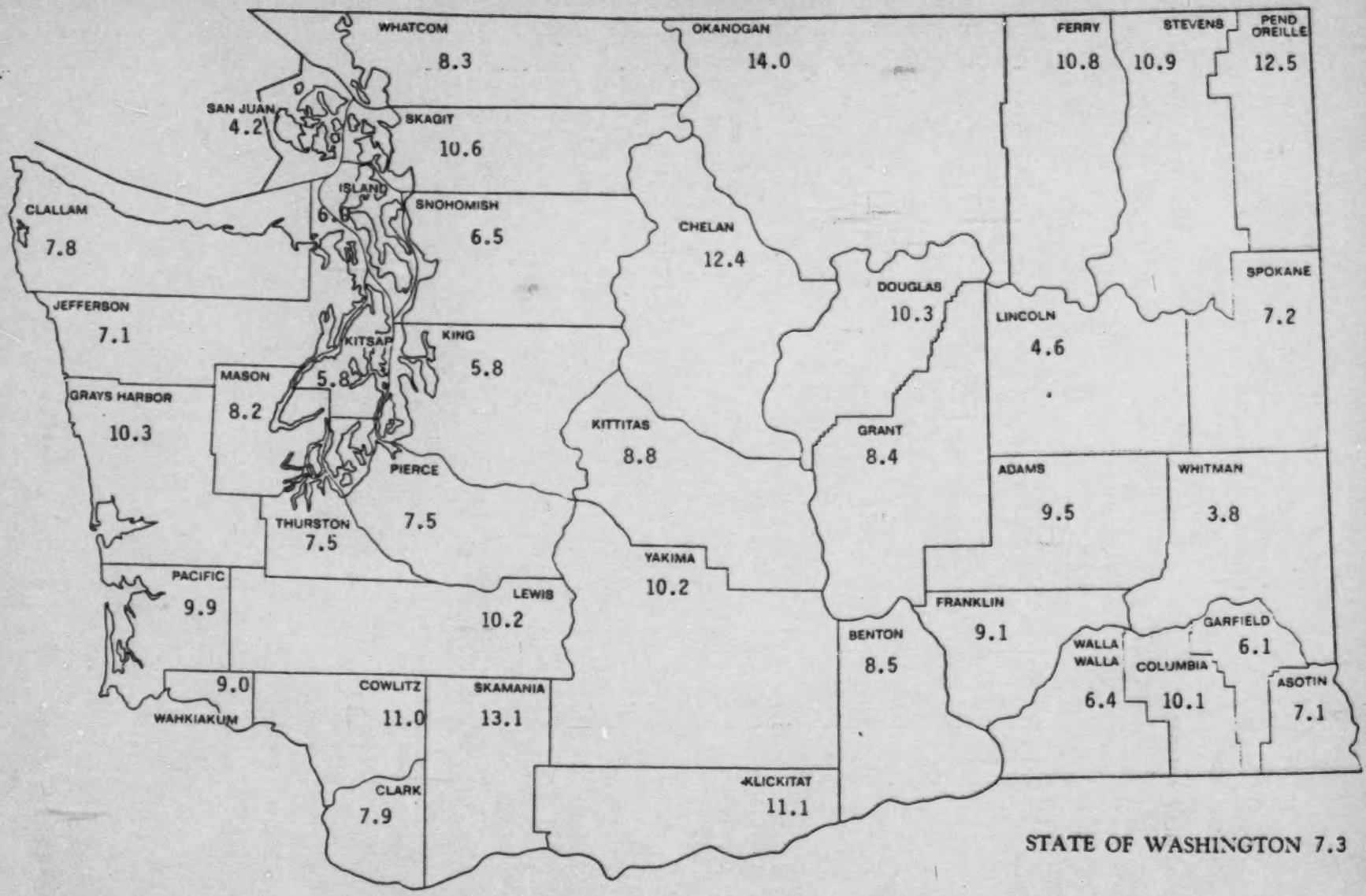
Leading Indicators Up Slightly In June

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose a slight 0.3 percent in June following a loss of 0.1 percent in May, which suggests slow growth in the months ahead. Indicators contributing to the gain in June included new orders for consumer goods and plant and equipment, stock prices, sensitive material prices, money supply and building permits. A decrease in outstanding credit, fewer companies reporting slower deliveries from suppliers, and a drop in the average workweek partially offset positive indicators in June.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	June 1986	May 1986	June 1986	June 1986	May 1986
U.S. City Average	327.9	326.3	322.3	1.7	1.6
Seattle-Everett	N/A	323.5	N/A	N/A	0.8



STATE OF WASHINGTON 7.3

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jun. 1986 (Prel.)	May. 1986 (Rev.)	Jun. 1985 (Rev.)	May. 1985 (Rev.)	Numerical Change: May. 86 to Jun. 86	Numerical Change: Jun. 85 to Jun. 86
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.	1,774.0	1,760.9	1,726.7	1,709.4	+13.1	+47.3
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	299.9	299.3	294.0	292.5	+0.6	+5.9
Durable Goods.....	209.2	209.3	204.4	203.3	-0.1	+4.8
Lumber & Wood Products....	38.1	37.2	39.2	38.2	+0.9	-1.1
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	+0.1	+0.1
Stone Clay & Glass Prod...	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries..	11.4 3/	12.6	12.8	12.8	-1.2	-1.4
Aluminum Prod.& Proc.....	7.3 3/	8.4	8.6	8.7	-1.1	-1.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	+0.1	+0.1
Machinery.....	29.3	29.4	28.7	28.6	-0.1	+0.6
Machinery exc. Elect.....	17.0	17.2	16.2	16.2	-0.2	+0.8
Electrical & Electronic..	12.3	12.2	12.5	12.4	+0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment..	96.0	95.7	88.5	88.6	+0.3	+7.5
Aerospace.....	84.0	83.5	75.1	74.7	+0.5	+8.9
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.0	12.2	13.4	13.9	-0.2	-1.4
Instruments & Rel. Prod...	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.7
Misc. Manufacturing Ind...	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods.....	90.7	90.0	89.6	89.2	+0.7	+1.1
Food & Kindred Products...	31.1	31.1	31.2	30.7	0.0	-0.1
Canned & Preserved Foods.	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.1	-0.2	+0.3
Apparel & Other Text.Prod.	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	+0.2	+0.5
Paper & Allied Products...	16.4	16.1	16.2 3/	16.3	+0.3	+0.2
Printing & Publishing.....	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.5	+0.2	+0.2
Chemicals & Allied Prod...	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	-0.1	+0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	+0.1	+0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	+0.3
CONSTRUCTION.....	84.5 3/	82.7	83.6	80.0	+1.8	+0.9
TRANS.& PUBLIC UTILITIES....	95.5 3/	95.0	94.5 3/	93.1 3/	+0.5	+1.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE....	441.0	434.4	425.9	418.7	+6.6	+15.1
Wholesale Trade.....	108.2 3/	106.5	107.7	105.5	+1.7	+0.5
Retail Trade.....	332.8	327.9	318.2	313.2	+4.9	+14.6
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	104.5	103.4	99.8	98.9	+1.1	+4.7
SERVICES.....	388.8	387.9	376.7	374.9	+0.9	+12.1
Health Services	120.3	119.9	117.3	116.3	+0.4	+3.0
GOVERNMENT.....	356.8	355.2	349.5	348.7	+1.6	+7.3
Federal.....	69.7	69.3	70.8	70.2	+0.4	-1.1
State & Local.....	287.1	285.9	278.7	278.5	+1.2	+8.4
Education.....	151.0	154.7	148.5	151.7	-3.7	+2.5
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	+2.3	+1.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 8/15/86
Benchmark: 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	JUNE 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				MAY 1986 REVISED 1/				JUNE 1985 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,205,400	2,045,100	160,300	7.3	2,155,500	1,997,300	158,200	7.3	2,145,200	1,982,900	162,300	7.6
Bellingham MSA	54,000	49,500	4,500	8.3	53,200	48,800	4,400	8.3	53,400	48,800	4,600	8.6
Bremerton MSA	70,900	66,800	4,100	5.8	70,100	66,200	3,900	5.6	68,600	64,600	4,000	5.8
Olympia MSA	70,500	65,200	5,300	7.5	69,100	64,100	5,000	7.2	67,500	62,400	5,100	7.6
Seattle PMSA	956,400	899,300	57,100	6.0	938,000	881,800	56,200	6.0	924,000	864,800	59,200	6.4
King County 2/	747,300	703,700	43,600	5.8	732,500	689,900	42,600	5.8	722,800	676,700	46,100	6.4
Snohomish County 2/	209,100	195,600	13,500	6.5	205,400	191,800	13,600	6.6	201,100	188,100	13,000	6.5
Spokane MSA	161,900	150,300	11,600	7.2	160,900	149,500	11,400	7.1	163,300	151,700	11,600	7.1
Tacoma PMSA	226,800	209,800	17,000	7.5	224,700	208,000	16,700	7.4	218,700	201,700	17,000	7.8
Tri-Cities MSA	76,100	69,500	6,600	8.7	72,800	66,900	5,900	8.1	72,500	66,100	6,400	8.8
Benton County 2/	57,400	52,500	4,900	8.5	54,900	50,500	4,400	8.0	54,700	49,900	4,800	8.8
Franklin County 2/	18,700	17,000	1,700	9.1	17,900	16,400	1,500	8.4	17,800	16,200	1,600	9.0
Vancouver PMSA	106,000	97,600	8,400	7.9	104,100	96,000	8,100	7.8	102,700	93,900	8,800	8.6
Yakima MSA	101,800	91,400	10,400	10.2	89,300	78,400	10,900	12.2	93,700	84,200	9,500	10.1
Adams	7,770	7,030	740	9.5	7,690	7,060	630	8.2	7,670	7,080	590	7.7
Asotin	8,480	7,880	600	7.1	8,340	7,710	630	7.6	8,120	7,510	610	7.5
Clallam	21,740	20,050	1,690	7.8	21,230	19,290	1,940	9.1	22,270	20,110	2,160	9.7
Columbia	2,370	2,130	240	10.1	2,510	2,280	230	9.2	2,330	2,160	170	7.3
Cowlitz	35,180	31,310	3,870	11.0	34,860	31,300	3,560	10.2	35,040	31,070	3,970	11.3
Ferry	2,860	2,550	310	10.8	2,780	2,430	350	12.6	2,790	2,460	330	11.8
Garfield	1,320	1,240	80	6.1	1,350	1,270	80	5.9	1,340	1,260	80	6.0
Grant	26,930	24,660	2,270	8.4	26,580	24,310	2,270	8.5	26,240	23,280	2,960	11.3
Grays Harbor	26,630	23,880	2,750	10.3	25,980	23,310	2,670	10.3	27,040	24,230	2,810	10.4
Island	16,870	15,860	1,010	6.0	16,470	15,460	1,010	6.1	16,900	15,670	1,230	7.3
Jefferson	7,150	6,640	510	7.1	7,000	6,450	550	7.9	7,000	6,460	540	7.7
Kittitas	11,860	10,820	1,040	8.8	11,580	10,360	1,220	10.5	12,120	11,170	950	7.8
Klickitat	9,270	8,240	1,030	11.1	9,360	8,150	1,210	12.9	8,720	7,730	990	11.4
Lewis	24,640	22,130	2,510	10.2	24,110	21,670	2,440	10.1	25,160	22,500	2,660	10.6
Lincoln	5,000	4,770	230	4.6	4,970	4,730	240	4.8	5,230	5,010	220	4.2
Mason	12,830	11,780	1,050	8.2	12,680	11,600	1,080	8.5	12,350	11,490	860	7.0
Okanogan	14,150	12,170	1,980	14.0	13,320	11,360	1,960	14.7	14,840	12,880	1,960	13.2
Pacific	7,090	6,390	700	9.9	6,900	6,220	680	9.9	7,240	6,380	860	11.9
Pend Oreille	3,680	3,220	460	12.5	3,570	3,080	490	13.7	3,770	3,150	620	16.4
San Juan	5,020	4,810	210	4.2	4,460	4,210	250	5.6	5,140	4,920	220	4.3
Skagit	30,900	27,640	3,260	10.6	30,470	27,170	3,300	10.8	31,820	28,370	3,450	10.8
Skamania	2,360	2,050	310	13.1	2,390	2,020	370	15.5	2,590	2,180	410	15.8
Stevens	12,000	10,690	1,310	10.9	11,780	10,400	1,380	11.7	12,370	10,970	1,400	11.3
Wahkiakum	1,330	1,210	120	9.0	1,330	1,200	130	9.8	1,440	1,330	110	7.6
Walla Walla	25,920	24,260	1,660	6.4	25,840	24,110	1,730	6.7	25,100	23,650	1,450	5.8
Wenatchee Labor Area	40,540	35,790	4,750	11.7	37,060	32,360	4,700	12.7	39,250	35,400	3,850	9.8
Chelan County 2/3/	27,480	24,070	3,410	12.4	25,120	21,770	3,350	13.3	26,550	23,810	2,740	10.3
Douglas County 2/3/	13,060	11,710	1,350	10.3	11,940	10,590	1,350	11.3	12,710	11,590	1,120	8.8
Whitman	17,050	16,400	650	3.8	18,880	18,230	650	3.4	16,890	16,320	570	3.4

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
3/ Series revised. Information available upon request.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

8/15/86
Benchmark: 1985

	JUNE 1986 PRELIMINARY 1/				MAY 1986 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2233200	2060600	172600	7.7	2182800	2018600	164200	7.5
Bellingham MSA	54700	49900	4800	8.8	53800	49300	4500	8.4
Bremerton MSA	71700	67300	4400	6.1	71100	67000	4100	5.8
Olympia MSA	71400	65700	5700	8.0	69900	64700	5200	7.4
Seattle PMSA	967600	906100	61500	6.4	949600	891200	58400	6.1
King County 2/	756000	709000	47000	6.2	741500	697300	44200	6.0
Snohomish County 2/	211600	197100	14500	6.9	208100	193900	14200	6.8
Spokane MSA	164000	151500	12500	7.6	162900	151100	11800	7.2
Tacoma MSA	229700	211400	18300	8.0	227500	210200	17300	7.6
Tri-Cities MSA	77200	70100	7100	9.2	73700	67600	6100	8.3
Benton County 2/	58200	52900	5300	9.1	55600	51000	4600	8.3
Franklin County 2/	19000	17200	1800	9.5	18200	16600	1600	8.8
Vancouver PMSA	107400	98400	9000	8.4	105400	97000	8400	8.0
Yakima MSA	103200	92000	11200	10.9	90500	79200	11300	12.5
Adams	7880	7080	800	10.2	7800	7140	660	8.5
Asotin	8580	7940	640	7.5	8440	7790	650	7.7
Clallam	22020	20200	1820	8.3	21500	19490	2010	9.3
Columbia	2400	2150	250	10.4	2540	2300	240	9.4
Cowlitz	35720	31550	4170	11.7	35320	31630	3690	10.4
Ferry	2910	2570	340	11.7	2820	2460	360	12.8
Garfield	1340	1250	90	6.7	1370	1280	90	6.6
Grant	27280	24840	2440	8.9	26930	24570	2360	8.8
Grays Harbor	27030	24060	2970	11.0	26330	23560	2770	10.5
Island	17060	15980	1080	6.3	16680	15630	1050	6.3
Jefferson	7240	6690	550	7.6	7090	6520	570	8.0
Kittitas	12020	10900	1120	9.3	11740	10470	1270	10.8
Klickitat	9410	8300	1110	11.8	9500	8240	1260	13.3
Lewis	24990	22290	2700	10.8	24430	21900	2530	10.4
Lincoln	5050	4800	250	5.0	5030	4780	250	5.0
Mason	13010	11870	1140	8.8	12840	11720	1120	8.7
Okanogan	14390	12260	2130	14.8	13510	11480	2030	15.0
Pacific	7190	6440	750	10.4	6990	6290	700	10.0
Pend Oreille	3730	3240	490	13.1	3620	3110	510	14.1
San Juan	5080	4850	230	4.5	4520	4260	260	5.8
Skagit	31360	27850	3510	11.2	30890	27460	3430	11.1
Skamania	2390	2060	330	13.8	2420	2040	380	15.7
Stevens	12180	10770	1410	11.6	11940	10510	1430	12.0
Wahkiakum	1350	1220	130	9.6	1350	1220	130	9.6
Walla Walla	26230	24440	1790	6.8	26170	24370	1800	6.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	41180	36060	5120	12.4	37580	32710	4870	13.0
Chelan County 2/3/	27930	24260	3670	13.1	25470	22000	3470	13.6
Douglas County 2/3/	13250	11800	1450	10.9	12110	10710	1400	11.6
Whitman	17220	16520	700	4.1	19100	18430	670	3.5

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
3/ Series revised. Information available upon request.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	June 1986 Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jun-86	May-86	Jun-86	Jun-86	May-86	Jun-86	Jun-86	May-86	Jun-86
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	180,200	$464.53	$470.82	$462.51	39.4	39.9	39.7	$11.79	$11.80	$11.65
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products**	33,600	$409.84	$464.11	$480.70	35.7	39.6	40.6	$11.48	$11.72	$11.84
Primary Metal Industries**	8,800	$523.33	$532.55	$511.68	41.9	41.9	40.1	$12.49	$12.71	$12.76
Fabricated Metal Products	7,400	$442.75	$458.34	$449.95	38.3	40.1	39.4	$11.56	$11.43	$11.42
Machinery	16,600	$400.60	$384.15	$396.42	39.9	39.4	40.7	$10.04	$9.75	$9.74
Food and Kindred Products	23,100	$365.57	$348.19	$357.95	38.2	37.4	37.6	$9.57	$9.31	$9.52
Chemical and Allied Products	5,000	$554.96	$507.30	$569.42	38.7	42.1	41.9	$14.34	$13.95	$13.59
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	62,600	$585.86	$582.25	$604.26	36.8	36.3	37.3	$15.92	$16.04	$16.20
Wholesale and Retail Trade	271,400	$324.45	$318.74	$326.53	34.7	34.2	35.3	$9.35	$9.32	$9.25

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

** Affected by labor-management disputes